

1,250,000
Quarter of a Million Ahead
of Any Contemporary.
Average daily circulation of the Journal 1,213,751
Average daily circulation of the Petit
Journal of Paris, the next largest in
the world 1,000,000
The Journal leads all the world by.... 213,751

DAILY AVERAGE FOR SIXTY DAYS. LARGEST EVER REACHED.
A MILLION AND A QUARTER A DAY.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

WEATHER
FOR NEW YORK CITY:
THREATENING WEATHER.
LIGHT SHOWERS
AND STATIONARY TEM-
PERATURE.
For New York, New Jersey, East-
ern Pennsylvania and Connecticut:
Rain, stationary temperature; vari-
able winds.
The highest temperature yester-
day was 64 degrees, at 12.29 a. m.
The lowest temperature yester-
day was 64 degrees, at 8 p. m.

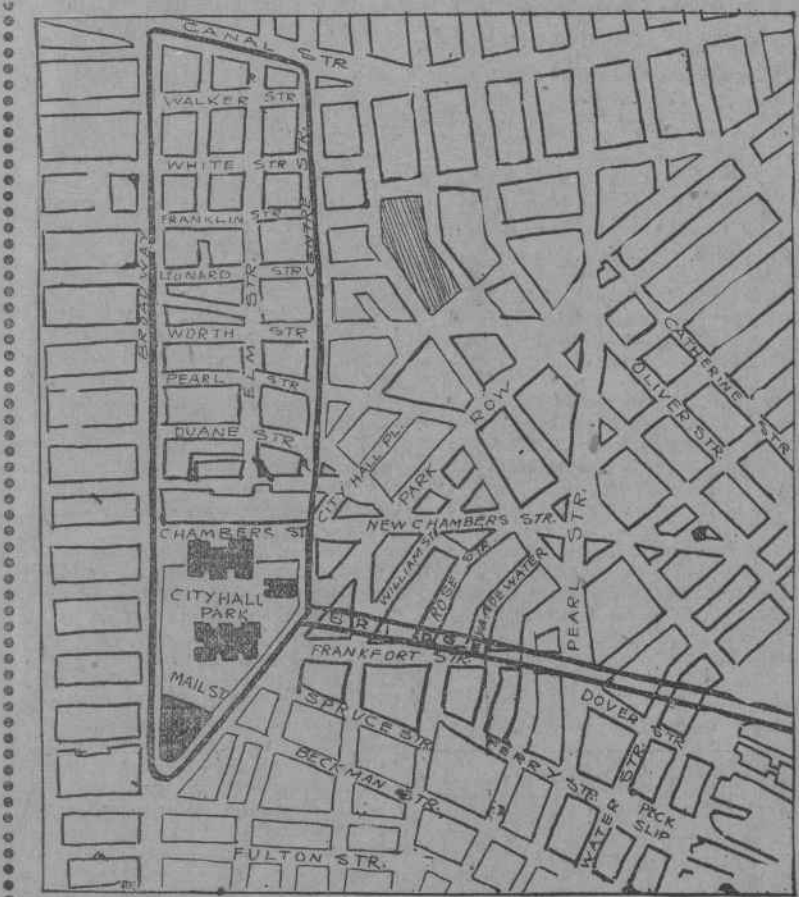


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PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BROOKLYN TROLLEYS AFTER OUR STREETS.



President Roosevelt's Proposed Loop Into Manhattan.

The President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad would relieve the congestion at this end of the bridge by running all the Brooklyn cars over the route shown by the heavy black line.

Here Is the Modest Little Loop Sug- gestion of the Car Gentlemen from Ultima Trolleya.

OAKLEY WOULD SINK TRACKS.

I approve the Journal's position in regard to the bridge loops, and the committee will be called upon soon to consider the matter. I do not see why it would not be perfectly feasible to depress the tracks so that passengers could reach the cars only by means of subways. It might be a little more inconvenient, but it would do away entirely with the danger that constantly menaces those who desire to take the Brooklyn cars at this end of the bridge.

THE suggestion of President Roosevelt, of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, for relieving the congestion at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge by running a loop about a mile into Manhattan, has caused unfavorable comment among city and local street railway officials. While they admitted yesterday that the loop proposed might relieve the Brooklyn trolley roads at this end, they did not believe that such a form of relief would ever be afforded. Many of them were inclined to look upon it as nothing more or less than an attempt by the Brooklyn railroad to gain a foothold on this side of the bridge.

President Roosevelt decided that there was any ulterior motive in his suggestion. He said that the Brooklyn companies had been seeking a plan to avoid the crush at the Manhattan end of the bridge, and the projected loop seemed to be the best. He was not surprised to learn that it had met with opposition from the New York companies, and he admitted that it was scarcely probable that the plan could be carried into operation.

Only by Grace of Rivals.
This is also the opinion of Councilman John T. Oakley, the chairman of the joint committee on railroads, bridges and tunnels. He admitted that the loop might be of benefit to the patrons of the bridge trolleys, but he does not see how such an arrangement could be made. Under the agreement between the city and the street car corporations, one company cannot make use of the tracks of another company without first having obtained the permission of those holding prior rights to the streets. From what the officials of the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue companies have intimated, it is extremely unlikely that they would allow the Brooklyn roads to become their competitors. They fear that this would be only the first step to further encroachments upon their rights.

Awaiting Roebbling's Verdict.
At present Commissioner Shea, and the members of the Council committee are waiting for the report of Colonel W. A. Roebbling, who has made a minute and very careful examination of the bridge. While they believe that the structure is absolutely safe, they feel that the matter will be settled definitely if it has the weight of Colonel Roebbling's approval, and that nothing less than such an authoritative statement will reassure the public mind.

Spanish hospital ship, Alacante sailed for Spain to-day with 1,000 sick and wounded Spanish soldiers on board.

JAPAN OFFERS TO HELP AGUINALDO.

Tell Junta It Will Fur-
nish Ammunition Free
to Insurgents.

Sends Two Cruisers, with
Arms, in Case We Shall
Abandon Philippines.

MANILA LOSES ALL HOPE.

Expected to Inflict a Crushing
Blow in the Night Attack
on Our Trenches.

REBEL CHIEF MAY YET FLEE.

His Power Is Waning Fast—Insurgents
and Americans Alike Begin
to Distrust His
Actions.

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Special Cable Dispatch.

Hong Kong, Aug. 10.—The correspondent of the Evening News cables: "I learn on good authority that a delegation from the Filipino Junta here informed Consul Wildman that officers of the Japanese cruisers Matsushima and Takasago approached the Junta Saturday and said they were authorized by the Japanese Government to offer to supply to Aguinaldo arms and ammunition free in case America abandoned the Philippines and the insurgents wished to continue their fight for independence."

"The cruisers have gone to Manila, and will make the same offer to Aguinaldo. The Junta says it made no reply to the offer, but promptly reported it to Wildman."

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Special Cable Dispatch.

By John E. Barrett, Former
Minister to Siam, now
Special Journal Correspondent at Manila.

Cavite, Aug. 6, via Hong Kong, Aug. 10.—Manila is stunned by the splendid fighting of the Americans in the battle of Sunday night, July 31. The Spanish soldiers and residents actually expected a grand victory; they were confident of driving the enemy into the sea after a driving lunge of the condition and number of the Americans. The Spanish loss was heavy, including several officers. The Spaniards planned to turn the American right flank, making a joint attack on the front and right. It was the intention to kill as many of the Americans as possible, and thereby demoralize the entire force before it could advance on Manila.

They fought doggedly to carry out their purpose, but the steady fire of the Americans caused the enemy's withdrawal into the Malate forts and trenches.

I have obtained the information from a most reliable source, a foreigner at Manila, who witnessed the fighting. Aguinaldo may yet have to flee from Manila, and, indeed, his friends already have two small steamers in the bay provisioning ready to take him aboard of either in case he is in danger. The influence of the leader wanes constantly, the more the insurgents realize he has made them assurances he can in no way fail.

The Americans put little or no trust in Aguinaldo, and the entire army believes he would betray them if it served his purpose.

SPANISH NOT SO FOND OF GERMANY

Realize William's War Ships
at Manila Are Only Look-
ing for "Pickings."

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 10.—A Manila letter dated July 15, brought here by the Empress of Japan to-day, is as follows: "There is great friction here between Americans and Germans. The latter are helping the Spaniards in the most open manner. Dewey has told them that, if this continues, there will be war between the two nations. This is a fact, as the English and German Consuls were discussing it openly in the English Club only last night."

"We have come to the conclusion that the Germans do not want to help Spain, as they cannot afford to do so. They wish merely to obtain a few pickings after it is all over here."

"One would think by the large fleet that Germany has in Manila Bay at present that interests here must be very great. This, however, is not so, as the total German and French trade here numbers no more than 2 per cent. of the total. Britain's is 10 per cent; so it is not for that they have so many vessels here."

"Spaniards are very glad when the English are changing, and Germany is now very popular at this place. A one-time German could pass through Spanish lines where English were refused."

Annapolis, Aug. 10.—In acknowledgment of the courtesies extended by Admiral Cervera in entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lucius, of Chicago, at his quarters in the Naval Academy yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius gave a dinner to-day at the Maryland to the Admiral and a number of the Spanish officers present.

VATICAN'S ORGAN ADMITS POPE'S ALARMING ILLNESS.



Pope Leo XIII. and the Two Likely Candidates to Succeed Him.
The Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, announces the illness of the Pope. As this is the first official notice of his illness it discloses his alarming condition. Cardinal Parocchi probably will be the next Pope, his only strong rival being Cardinal Vannutelli.

Cardinal Parocchi, Leader in the Sacred College, Probably Will Succeed Leo—Vannutelli His Only Rival.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
Special Cable Dispatch.

Rome, Aug. 10.—The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, announces that the Pope was stricken with an illness to-day caused by the extreme hot weather. Dr. Lepold orders absolute rest. All audiences are suspended.

The news has caused a great sensation, as it is the first official announcement of the illness of the Pope.

No sovereign of the Old World has manifested a greater degree of sensitiveness with regard to announcements about his health, and the news therefore that is contained in the Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Papacy, to the effect that he is ill, is far more serious than appears on the surface, for it constitutes the first admission that has ever been made officially that the Pope is ill.

In fact, if his consciousness were not sufficiently far gone to render him unable to learn the news of the day and to peruse the daily papers, of which he is a most constant reader, nothing about his health would assuredly have been published.

His Probable Successors.
For a long time past, in fact ever since the beginning of the present summer, when it first became apparent that his reign was drawing to a close, discussion has been busy with the choice of his successor.

There are at the present moment but two candidates who are papabile; that is to say, likely candidates for the throne. They are Cardinal Parocchi and Cardinal Vannutelli. Cardinal Parocchi is a distinct opponent of the policy so long pursued by Leo XIII. in the endeavoring to bring about a modus vivendi with the Italian Government. If he becomes Pontiff it will be war to the knife with the French Cardinals, and at the same time he may be relied upon to transform the attitude of the Vatican toward Don Carlos and change his cause into a much more friendly one.

He is a man of very strong character, a stern disciplinarian and is strongly opposed to what he does not hesitate to describe as the coquetting of Leo XIII. with the so-called liberal and advanced French Cardinals, so that his majority seems to be assured.

A Rival of Parocchi.
Cardinal Scarpino Vannutelli is the candidate of the Triple Alliance for the chair of St. Peter, and of the German, Austrian and Prussian. The English-speaking Cardinals will vote for him. He is a man of very advanced and enlightened views, on most friendly terms with King Humbert and Queen Margherita, a courtier rather than a divine, and a bon vivant.

His mode of action, the views political, as well as ecclesiastical, that he expresses, and his advanced ideas, do not favor with his colleagues, and the only Cardinals with whom he is on intimate terms are, as

CURZON APPOINTED VICEROY OF INDIA.

Acceptance Announced, and
He Will Probably Be-
come a Peer.

London, Aug. 10.—The Foreign Office has made formal announcement of the appointment of Mr. George N. Curzon, until now the Parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, as Viceroy of India, to succeed the Earl of Elgin.

It is said that Mr. Curzon will be raised to the peerage before he takes his new office. The secretary's acceptance of the appointment was made known in the House to-day.

Sir Charles Dike and Sir William Vernon Harcourt had made severe attacks upon the Government's foreign policy, especially in the far East. Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in reply, said he regretted the absence of the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, on account of indisposition, adding "especially as it would have been the last occasion for him to address the House on foreign affairs, a subject upon which he has made so great and deserved a reputation."

Mr. Balfour then announced Mr. Curzon's acceptance of the Viceroyalty of India.

LAWTON WILL SUCCEED SHAFTER.

Santiago Province Becomes a
Military Department of
the United States.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The War Department to-night issued an order establishing the military department of Santiago, Cuba, and all the adjacent islands are included in the department.

Major General Henry W. Lawton is placed in command. Brigadier Generals Leonard Wood and Ezra P. Ewers are ordered to report to General Lawton for duty.

ULTIMATUM!

McKinley Gives Spain Forty-
eight Hours to Take or
Leave Our Terms.

Ten Thousand Troops Ordered to
Set Sail at Once for the
Philippines.

THESE are the big events of the day in the negotiations with Spain:

FIRST—President McKinley sends to Spain a reiteration of the original demands of the United States, which is in effect an ultimatum. Spain must reply within forty-eight hours. It is believed that she will accept the terms, owing to the failure of her last message to cause the United States to recede from its position.

SECOND—Secretary of State Day and Ambassador Cambon agree on the terms of this message, which are:

(A) The immediate evacuation of Cuba by Spanish troops and the relinquishment of sovereignty over that island by Spain;

(B) The immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and all the Spanish islands in the Caribbean Sea by Spain and their cession to the United States;

(C) The United States to occupy and hold the harbor and city of Manila and Subig Bay until a peace commission determines the rights of both Spain and the United States in the Philippines;

(D) The cession of an island in the Ladrone group, the island not being specifically named.

THIRD—The War Department issued orders to-day for the immediate sailing of 10,000 troops from San Francisco to reinforce General Merritt at Manila.

FOURTH—The Navy Department announces that if Spain does not accept the ultimatum within the specified time the Eastern Squadron will be dispatched to attack the coast of Spain.

Washington, Aug. 10.—President McKinley has again outwitted Spain in diplomacy. He did so the first time, when he compelled Spain to hand Woodford his passports. He did so to-day, when he threw upon Spain the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the American proposition.

Spain's answer received by the President last evening was unsatisfactory. On the highest official authority it may be said that the President was unable to determine whether Spain's acceptance of our proposition was final, and the protests, inquiries and suggestions following were to be accepted as mere suggestions, or whether Spain made the acceptance of our proposition contingent upon the acceptance by us of her counter-propositions.

As a result of the Cabinet meeting held last night a draft of a first note was made by Secretary Day. It was in effect a re-issuance of our first proposition.

Cambon Approves the Note.
Ambassador Cambon, signed and re-issued, read the note, called by courtesy a protocol, and said he thought it was eminently fair. He lacked the power to sign it, a formality necessary to make it effective, and he could not submit the matter to the Spanish Cabinet, and ask for permission on Spain's behalf to affix his signature to the document.

If Spain accepts to-day this last American note, which is really an ultimatum, it becomes a protocol—the preliminary draft of a treaty to the conditions of which both bind themselves. Up to this hour Spain has not instructed Ambassador Cambon to sign the note, but the instruction is expected to-morrow.

Day to the Journal.
Secretary Day said to a representative of the Journal to-day:

"The terms of the protocol have been agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing the Spanish Government, and myself. We drew up the document this morning. It has not yet been executed—that is to say, M. Cambon has not signed it. He is waiting for his approval from Madrid, and the authorities to sign the note. The terms are identical with those given out by the State Department last week."

Secretary Day made an early call on his friend, Mr. Cambon. He had the right to convey the information to M. Cambon that the Spanish reply was not what had been expected; that it sought to evade the real points in issue, by obscuring them.

It had been decided by the Administration that a definite, unequivocal response must be given or the propositions made by this Government would be summarily withdrawn.

It is further said that M. Cambon called the message to Madrid as late as half-past four o'clock this morning, and, inside of six and a half hours received a reply from Madrid which caused Cambon to assent to the demands of the United States and send for approval the memorandum of terms agreed upon by himself, acting for Spain, and this Government.

M. Cambon reached the White House with this further authorization shortly after the arrival of Secretary Day. There was a conference between the Secretary and the Ambassador, Mr. Thibault acting as interpreter, and the President signing, largely as an auditor. After some conversation Secretary Day and M. Cambon went over to the State Department to formally draft the protocol.

Subsequently M. Cambon went to his Embassy, and Mr. Day returned to the White House to inform the President that the details had been agreed upon.

Things Were at an End.
The French Minister expressed the firm belief that there would be no further friction or delay.

Secretary Day believes the war is at an end, and will be so declared to-morrow. If Spain should refuse to sign the final agreement called for to-day, Ambassador Cambon will wash his hands of the matter. It is a diplomatic necessity, and a final achievement a distinct success. The American Minister, Baron Hugelshofer von Hengelshofer, would then be forced to assume the role of mediator. This contingency, however, is not looked for.

Despite this confidence in an early peace,

The President decided to-day to reinforce General Merritt. One reason for this was Aguinaldo's sudden refusal to participate in the recent engagement at Manila.

Merritt has now 18,000 soldiers. The 10,000 or 12,000 which will be sent and which will be sent to Manila, will raise the American force to the neighborhood of 30,000. General Anderson has specifically said he would need the reinforcements. The cause of this is apparent, as cavalry is not needed for the assault and capture of Manila, but for operations in the interior.

General Merritt was telegraphed at San Francisco to start off the troops at once. No difficulty is expected in securing the quick start. To-night Colonel Becker is busy negotiating for the charter of vessels on the Pacific coast.

Rome, Aug. 10.—The Tribune says that the Vatican is in constant communication with Archbishop Ireland, Mr. Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate in the United States, and Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, endeavoring to secure clauses in the treaty of peace that will safeguard the religious interests of Catholic residents in countries to be ceded to Spain.

Paris, Aug. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps telegraphing to-day from the Spanish capital says:

"The Pope Nuncio has had a long conference with Premier Sagasta. On behalf of the religious and civil liberties of the Spaniards, Senator Sagasta replied that the Vatican had nothing to fear while the islands remained under the sovereignty of Spain, but he could not answer for the treatment of the religious orders in the territories ceded to the natives or Americans, and could not give any engagement for the future, as the fate of those communities depended on the outcome of the peace negotiations and the decisions of the commission which would be appointed to deal with the regime of the archipelago."

WATSON'S FLEET ON SHORT NOTICE.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The Eastern Squadron is under forty-eight-hour notice to sail across the Atlantic. The Navy Department has been informed that Spain has forty-eight hours in which to comply with the terms of our ultimatum.

Should Spain refuse the squadron will seize an island in the Canaries, as a base of supplies, and from that point attack the Spanish coast.

In case of peace, Commodore Watson will take his Eastern Squadron to Manila. This squadron is composed of the Oregon, the Massachusetts, the Indiana, the Brooklyn, the Iowa, the Newark, the Dixie, the Yosemite and ten colliers.

WANT CORTES AT ONCE SUMMONED.

Madrid, Aug. 10.—The Tiempo, Conservative, remarks:

"Spain's sovereignty over the Philippine Islands should not be abandoned, and American exactions should be resisted. But if a surrender is deemed necessary, it should be so done as not to deprive the country of liberty of action in the future."

The Ministerial Globe expresses the opinion that the Cortes should be summoned immediately "to approve so grave a departure as contained in the peace negotiations."

The Imperial to-day says in regard to the political situation:

"The political and military personages who have conferred with Senator Sagasta are generally of the opinion that a new Cabinet should negotiate peace. Senator Sagasta, having declared war, would find difficulties in negotiating peace."

Continuing, the Imperial announces that it favors change in the Cabinet, and demands that the Cortes be summoned, and that the suspension of the Constitution be ended, in order that the press may freely express public opinion.